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FUNK BROS.

SEED CO.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.



CHERONS PULLED THE WAGONS

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

Farmers from Choice
Seedsman from Experience
Service from Knowledge



We are located on West Washington Street,
one-eighth mile west of Union Depot. Your
order can be shipped over the:

Chicago & Alton Railroad Illinois Central Railroad
Big Four Railroad Nickel Plate Railroad
Illinois Terminal Railroad

We are equipped to give you prompt service.

Important Notice

It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds
ordered from us may be returned at any time within ten
days after receipt if not satisfactory and money paid
for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot, in
any way, warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so
many conditions beyond our control.

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.



MR. EUGENE D. FUNK

President

*Extends his Greetings
for 1931 to the Patrons and
Friends of the Company*

To Our Patrons:

Corn was important in America centuries before this continent was discovered by the white man. From the time of the landing of the first New Englanders up to the present time it has continued to be our most valuable field crop. There is no second, third, fourth, or fifth place as a field crop here in what we call the Corn Belt—"CORN IS STILL KING."

The problem of producing a satisfactory yield of high quality corn continues to be one of vital interest to farmers.

We are farmers ourselves and our family have been Illinois farmers for more than 100 years. Naturally, we are interested in the study of this problem in all its aspects.

We have been developing and producing better varieties of corn for a long time. Since 1892 we have made corn breeding a special study.

Our first efforts were with open-pollinated varieties, Funk's Yellow Dent, Funk's 90 Day, Funk's 176-A, Funk's 329 and others. It has been the source of much satisfaction to know that these strains have made good and are still making good in all parts of the Corn Belt. In fact, our seed corn has been sent to all the principal corn growing areas of the world and we have an abundance of evidence that it has proven satisfactory to corn growers.

We have always been interested in higher yielding strains and corn of better quality. More than a quarter of a century ago we reported at the World's Fair at St. Louis the results of a 7 year test comparing rough and smooth corn. And in 1909 at the Illinois Farm-

ers Short Course at Urbana we again presented results from our trial grounds which proved that the smoother types of corn were more practical to produce than the rough types. Utility Corn was found to be better then, just as it is generally conceded to be better now.

The more recent development of Hybrid Corn has marked the beginning of a new era in the improvement of this great crop.

Among some of the definite accomplishments of Hybrid Corn breeding are the following:

1. Strains of equal or higher yielding capacity that will **STAND UP** where other varieties break over or lodge badly. This may mean much in the future for mechanical harvesting and better quality of grain.
2. Strains of corn of equal or higher yielding ability which will respond to improved methods of soil management. *Our aim is to produce strains of corn which will return a profitable reward to the farmer practicing a soil improvement program.* The rational crop improvement program looks toward increased yields, better quality, or both as a means of lowered unit cost of production without losing sight of the necessity of an accompanying soil improvement program. Our aim does not include the production of strains which will permit the shiftless farmer to make ends meet by the further depletion of soil fertility.
3. Strains of corn which are injured less by drought.
4. Strains which are less injured by unseasonably cold weather in spring or fall.
5. Strains of corn that are better adapted to commercial use.

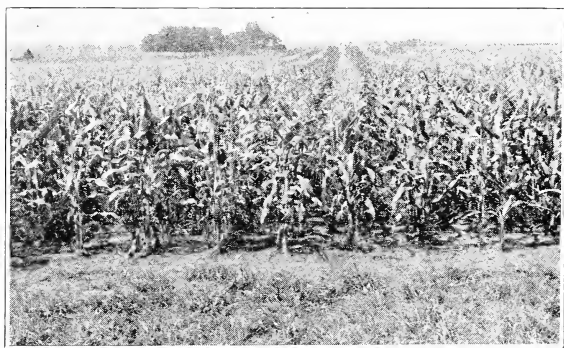
We feel it is our business as corn breeders to produce strains of corn, the growing of which will be more profitable and safer for the farmer and better adapted to the consumer, whether the consumer be the hog, the steer, or the factory.

There still remains an almost uncharted field along some lines of corn improvement but with our cooperation with the United States Govern-



A DETASSELLING CREW AT WORK ON THE FUNK FARMS

Two strains of corn are planted systematically throughout a field, two rows of one strain and one row of another. The two rows of one strain are detasselled through the entire field so that all the pollen is produced by the other strain. The parentage of Funk's Hybrid Corn is carefully controlled.



PRODUCING FUNK'S HYBRID CORN

Note the one pollinator row (tassels left on) and the two detasselled rows. Funk's Hybrid seed is harvested only from the detasselled rows.

ment and various State Agricultural Colleges we are making an honest effort to disseminate the latest knowledge of these developments as well as to furnish the best seed corn that research can obtain and we solicit your hearty support in our efforts.

E. D. FUNK, President.

FUNK'S HYBRID No. 517

Yellow Dent

Maturity 110-115 Days

Hybrid 517 has proven itself under actual farm conditions. We had confidence in this Hybrid when we first offered it three years ago after several years trial on our own farms. Our confidence has increased each season and in addition many enthusiastic farmers have joined us in this belief.

Besides coming through with flying colors on farms throughout the corn belt, Hybrid 517 has passed numerous tests conducted by Farm Advisers, County Agents and other responsible parties. (See below).

Funk's Hybrid 517 has the advantage over ordinary corn of being more resistant to cold, disease and drought. It is more uniformly well rooted and stiff stalked. It carries a good ear low down on each stalk. Even though there is still room for improvement this Hybrid is considerably superior to ordinary corn.

Wilbur M. Hoffman, Supt.,
Anchor Community High School,
Anchor, Ill.

Bu. Per
Acre

Funk's Hybrid 517.....	40
Average of Open Pollinated Varieties.....	21

Paul A. Johnson, County Agent,
Denison, Iowa.

Funk's Hybrid 517.....	90
Funk's Hybrid 365.....	89
Average of Open Pollinated Varieties.....	66

John L. Thorngren, County Agent,
Harlan, Iowa,

Funk's Hybrid 517.....	64.0
Funk's Hybrid 365.....	64.0
Average of Hybrids.....	62.8
Average of Open Pollinated Varieties.....	49.6



Funk's Hybrid No. 517 growing on the Funk Farms. Standing perfectly with a good ear on every stalk is a pleasing sight to behold.



This group assembled at Mr. E. D. Funk's home at noon. A number of distinguished visitors from Illinois and neighboring states gave interesting short talks on agricultural problems.

WIN A PRIZE—WATCH IT GROW

Send us the names and addresses of ten or more good farmers and we will send you enough Hybrid Corn for 10 hills free. We will give \$10.00 for the best yield from this seed and twenty prizes of one dollar for the next twenty highest. Only boys and girls under 20 years of age eligible. A day will be set aside to entertain all contestants at Funk Farms Corn Breeding Plots next September.

This offer expires April 1, 1931.

FUNK'S HYBRID 365

Yellow Dent

Maturity 110-115 Days

Hybrid 365 is the result of recombining the same blood lines used in Hybrid 517. It has been equally successful. One of the reports coming to us tells the story in a very few words: "Sounder, better maturity, less disease, wind resistant, more vigorous, better yield." Hybrid 365 yielded eight bushels more per acre than this man's own corn.

The increased yield resulted because long careful breeding has eliminated barren stalks and increased resistance to cold, disease and drought.

When one bushel of seed corn plants eight acres and the increase in yield due to superior seed is eight bushels per acre, the price of the superior seed corn is of minor importance. An increase of sixty-four bushels of corn will pay many times for good seed. At 50 cents per bushel this man received \$32.00 for the cost of one bushel of seed corn.

Mr. Frank I. Mann, Gilman, Ill.	Bu. per Acre
Funk's Hybrid 365.....	61
Funk's Hybrid 517.....	51
Average of Open Pollinated Varieties.....	45

Geo. Handley, Mansfield, Ill.

Hybrid No. 365—I am well pleased with it. Yield was about 10-12 bushels per acre more than other variety and fine quality and stood up well.



WEAK ROOTED

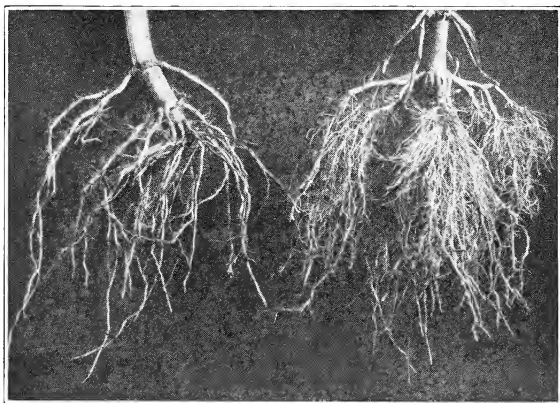
WELL ROOTED



Funk's Hybrid No. 365 in a 200 acre field on the Funk Farms. Harvesting this fine field of standing corn with a picker in mile rows was indeed a pleasure. Funk's Hybrid is ideal for the mechanical corn harvester.

Leo. Ferris, Irwin, Ill.

Hybrid Corn yielded about 5 bushels better than our own corn. Quality very good, better than our own corn, stood up better. In this locality it was very dry, our corn had a great amount of barren stalks which was not the case with your corn. We had a great deal of corn off the stalk in our corn, but not so with yours.



WEAK ROOT SYSTEM STRONG ROOT SYSTEM

A strong root system is essential. The inbred strains used in producing Funks Hybrid Corn have been bred and selected for strong root development. We have said many times that, "No Corn Is Better than Its Roots."

Pure Line Double Cross No. 250

Yellow Dent

Maturity 100-105 Days

No. 250 is the first hybrid seed corn Funk Bros. offered the public in large quantity. It has given excellent results.

Best adapted to North Central Illinois, No. 250 has many friends farther south where planting is usually delayed.

We have been getting many repeat orders for No. 250. Let us hear from you. The sooner you try hybrid corn the more quickly you will begin to realize on the increased yields many other successful farmers are using to their advantage.



**Ears—Ears—Ears, on Standing Stalks.
That's Funks Hybrid Corn**



About 100 4H Corn Club Boys and their leaders from LaFayette, Indiana (Tippecanoe County) spent the day at the plots. We hope 10,000 will visit us next Sept.

Special \$2.00 Seed Corn Offer

Postpaid—Remittance must accompany order.

Four yellow dent strains—at least two of Funk's Hybrids—enough to plant one-eighth acre of each. Each strain is disease free and treated with Semesan Jr.

Double Quantity for only \$3.75

Every progressive farmer who really likes farming and who wouldn't trade jobs with any man, enjoys watching things grow. He demands the best and is ever on the lookout for something better. Take advantage of this opportunity to grow the best corn science has developed. Watch the interesting development unfold from seedling to mature plant. It will certainly make life more enjoyable.

4-H CLUB MEMBERS NOTICE

We especially recommend this offer to 4-H Club boys who are interested in corn. An extra hybrid strain will be included in each package ordered by a Club Member. State in your order that you are a Club Member and we will do the rest.



Funk's Hybrid invites closer inspection. It has the qualities which satisfy the corn grower.

FUNK'S YELLOW DENT

STRAIN 176-A

Maturity 115-120 Days

“What is the best seed corn?” This question is the one asked us most frequently. Here is the answer. Funk's Yellow Dent is the best open-pollinated corn being grown today.

Thousands of progressive farmers and seedsmen throughout the Corn Belt, yes we can honestly say throughout the World, have put this corn to every test for the last fifteen years. Many have backed up. They have tried other varieties. The pleasing feature to us is that they returned to Funk's Yellow Dent.

Medium smooth indentation conforming to Utility Type standards. Deep kernels well filled to the tip and having a bright lustre.

Our seed ears were picked early, carefully dried and stored and each ear inspected before going to the sheller.

This is the seed which gives the early vigor so necessary as a foundation for a good corn crop. Early vigor and final yield are closely related. We have spared no expense in breeding, selection and care so that you can have the high germination and vigor which result in more pounds of high quality marketable corn per acre.

SILVERMINE

100-115 Days

Funk's Silvermine is a medium early white dent. Ears are cylindrical, medium circumference, 9 to 11 inches long, and the deep broad creamy white kernels are a favorite with the Hominy Miller.

The premiums being paid for white corn is increasing the demand for Silvermine, so get your order placed early before the supply is exhausted.



Funk's Yellow Dent, standing and well eared. This is the original Utility Type Corn. It is ever gaining friends and proving itself under actual farm conditions.



Corn cultivation is an important operation. This shows a part of the gang on the Funk Farms. Several types of cultivators have been found successful when properly adjusted.

BLOODY BUTCHER

This is a white-capped, 90 Day red corn. If you want an early corn to hog down, Bloody Butcher will fill the bill exactly. Above all, Bloody Butcher will produce pork. It can be grown successfully anywhere in the Corn Belt.

Funk's 100-Day Yellow Dent

Strain 329

Maturity About 100 Days

An increasingly popular medium early variety which has no superior as a high grade feeding corn.

Originally a selection from Funk's high yielding 90 Day Yellow Dent, Funk's 329 has been standing on its own reputation for almost ten years. Not quite as high yielding as our 176-A Strain of Yellow Dent, but considerably higher yielding than earlier maturing varieties.

Funk's 329 fills a very definite need for a variety which combines earliness and yield.

One bushel of this corn well matured and of good quality is worth two bushels of a later, starchy immature variety.

Strong, vigorous stalks of medium height combined with a sturdy root system gives Funk's 329 the characters needed to prevent lodging. We also recommend this variety for bottom land where planting is often delayed and where early fall frosts often occur.

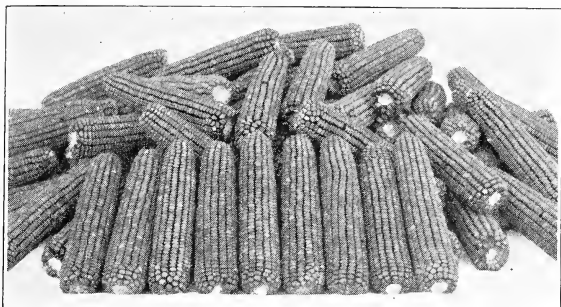
Funk's 90-Day Yellow Dent

Maturity About 90 Days

A standard early corn since 1892, Funk's 90 Day has been bred and grown since that time under the direct supervision of Mr. E. D. Funk.

The ears are from 7 to 9 inches long and from 6 to 7 inches in circumference, having 14 to 18 rows of kernels. The grain is of bright golden color, deep, oily and of high quality. Funk's 90 Day has the stiffness of stalk and ruggedness of root system to give it fine standing ability.

Funk's 90 Day has sufficient cold resistance in the Spring to make it adapted for early spring planting. It has no superior as an early maturing, high yielding corn for hogging down. Planted early, Funk's 90 Day often matures for feeding purposes by the last half of August.



FUNK'S 100 DAY YELLOW DENT

A high yielding early corn. Broad, deep, oily kernels make it a high quality feeding corn.



A SOY BEAN TURN ROW

Just the place to use Funk's Soy Bean Hay Mixture. Such a turn row makes for more efficient land utilization. This practice has been used successfully on the Funk Farms for several years.

Gold Standard Leaming

Maturity 115-120 Days

This variety was originated by Mr. J. S. Leaming of Wilmington, Ohio, about 1826. It is one of the oldest varieties on the market at the present time.

The ears are medium to large and have a rich golden color, very characteristic of this variety.

FUNK'S PAR-POST SEED CORN TESTING SERVICE

Simple as A. B. C.

Convenient as Your Mail Box

Reliable as Experience and Skill can make it

Cost—only 2c per ear

You send six kernels from each ear to us in numbered envelopes which we furnish. A numbered tab, to be placed on the ear, accompanies each numbered envelope. The germination record is returned to you on a sheet which is numbered to correspond to the ears you sent us.

The corn never leaves your farm. No expensive transportation charges. No chance for a mixup.

Par Post Testing pays as the following yields reported by one of our "repeat" customers indicates:

Tested 59.1 bu. per A.

Not tested 53.9 bu. per A.

—
Increase by testing . . . 5.2 bu. per A.

Circular giving Photographic Explanation sent upon request.

Let us know how many numbered envelopes you need. No order for less than 100.



A Group of visitors at the Experimental Plots. They are greatly interested in the cold resistance investigations.



The same variety of corn was planted on each side of the alley—Both were disease free seed.

On the Left—The disease free seed was obtained from late harvested corn which did not have proper care.

On the Right—The disease free seed was obtained from early picked, well matured corn which had been dried and stored properly.

Funk Bros. Seed Co. are giving special attention to seed quality.

PROPER SEED CORN STORAGE PAYS

“M. L. Mosher reports that 1929 farm account records show that farmers who protected their seed corn against the cold weather in the winter of 1928-29 averaged a four-bushel increase in yield over those who did not protect their seed.”—Reprinted from the Daily Pantagraph of Dec. 27, 1930.

Professor Mosher of the University of Illinois arrived at this statement from the reports of over 400 farms in McLean, Woodford, Livingston, and Tazewell Counties.

WESTERN PLOWMAN

Yellow Dent

This variety was originated in Northern Illinois and is still a standard there. We are fortunate in having a limited quantity of high quality Western Plowman. It matures in from 90 to 100 days.

FUNK'S HIGH YIELD

IS THE RESULT OF—

1. Years of constructive breeding.
2. Early picking of mature corn.
3. Rapid drying with controlled temperature.
4. Proper storage above freezing.
5. Close selection of seed ears.
6. Good grading.

We have the facilities to properly perform each of these operations. Our farms were established over 100 years ago. Corn is a large part of our business and we have trained men to properly carry out the breeding and the other necessary operations pertaining to corn improvement.

Our large farms (22,000 acres) provide many early planted, well matured fields from which to pick seed corn.

Two modern seed corn driers, heated and carefully controlled, enable us to reduce the

**Base Your Judgment on Results
In Funk's Seed Corn—You**



DING SEED CORN

moisture rapidly and safely. This prevents disease development. It also preserves the vigor, vitality and germination. Strong, clean, vigorous corn plants in the spring are a good start toward a high percentage of good ears and a high acre yield in the fall.

A large warehouse, solely for corn, where the temperature can be controlled and maintained above freezing, provides ideal storage for this early picked, dried corn.

Men with years of experience and working under closest supervision inspect and select each ear before it goes to the sheller. In the case of Funk's Disease Free Seed Corn the ears are inspected and selected both before and after germination.

The final operation is grading. A special machinery set-up sorts the kernels into even sizes which will go through your planter and drop regularly.

**The Cheap is Often Most Dear
Get Your Money's Worth**

Airplane View over the Funk Farms.
Co-operative Experimental Plats in foreground.



Semesan Jr. For Corn

Use 2 oz. per bu.

The cost is negligible—the benefits many. A few cents per acre provides you with a protection against many seedling rots which are increasingly destructive. Semesan Jr. has repeatedly shown increased yields when used on Disease Free Seed Corn.

Semesan Jr. is rapidly becoming the standard seed corn disinfectant. It has made good for five years under actual field conditions. Give your seed this added protection by applying 2 oz. per bushel and harvest extra bushels per acre.

All of Funk's Hybrid Corn is shipped from our warehouse shelled, graded and treated with Semesan Jr. It is ready for the planter box.

Ceresan For Small Grain

2 ounces per bu. for Rye and Wheat.

3 ounces per bu. for Oats and Barley.

We are ever anxious to give our customers the latest available information. The following extracts of a press report from Dr. Benj. Koehler, Plant Pathologist, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, is the latest information available regarding smut control.

“Beneficial effects other than the control of smut have been observed as the result of seed treatment of oats. The principal one of these benefits is the exercise of some control over seedling disease damages. Therefore the full measure of value of a seed disinfectant is the yield secured rather than the reduction in smut.”

For three years three types of seed disinfectant have been tested at the experiment station, results measured in yield. Liquid formaldehyde treatment of seed oats resulted in increasing the yield 4.8 bushels an acre over the no-treatment plots growing the same strain of oats. But the formaldehyde dust treatment gave an increase of 6.9 bushels and the Ceresan treatment boosted the yield 12.1 bushels per acre.”

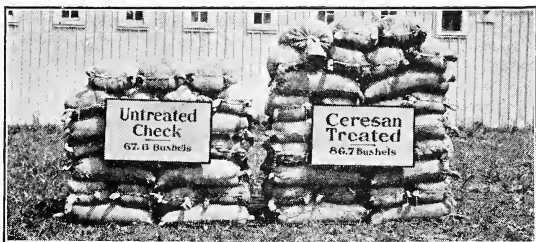
	Bushels per Acre Increase
Formaldehyde	4.8
Formaldehyde Dust	6.9
CERESAN	12.1



Good untested seed treated with Semesan Jr. gave 5.4 bushels more per acre than the untreated in U. S. D. A. tests.—(Circular No. 34)



Semesan Jr. increased the yield from diseased seed corn 12.0 bushels per acre in U. S. D. A. tests—(Circular No. 34)



Ceresan increased the yield of oats 19.1 bushels per acre in Illinois Experiment Station tests

KRUG

Yellow Dent

105-110 Days

Krug is a variety which had its origin in Woodford County which adjoins our county of McLean on the north. It is the result of many years of careful selection for a deep kernel and weighty ears.

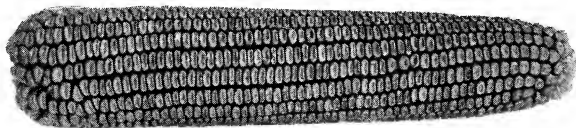
Krug is one of the popular open-pollinated Corn Belt varieties today and is giving a good account of itself over a wide range of conditions.

The seed we are offering conforms to the true Krug type. It was grown on the Funk Farms from disease free seed and is of excellent quality.

Our selection of Krug has been giving a good account of itself in yield test plots throughout the Corn Belt.

REID'S YELLOW DENT

110-120 Days



REIDS YELLOW DENT

The ears are 8 to 11 inches long, 7 to 8 inches in circumference, 18-22 rows of kernels, each row containing 50 to 60 kernels. The cob is small and carries a large amount of corn which insures a high shelling percent.

This old standard Yellow Dent is unapproachable as a yielder. By continued selection we have eliminated the rough starchy ears until at the present time it conforms to Utility Type Standards.

We are fortunate indeed in having a small lot of high quality seed of this old favorite. Place your order early before this lot is sold out.

INOCULATION



Grow more properly inoculated legumes with added profit to yourself, your brother farmers, and your soil. One of the greatest factors to consider in the growing of legumes is the inoculation. It has a great deal to do with the yield of hay and seed.

Legumes without inoculation take fertility from the soil. In order to cash in on the soil building value of legumes, they must be inoculated. Hay from inoculated legumes has a higher feeding value and is often of better quality. Well inoculated legumes yield more hay and seed than those without inoculation. No matter how you look at it, inoculation is a paying proposition. The cost is reckoned in cents per acre while the return is counted in dollars per acre.

SOY BEANS

While a relatively new crop in the Corn Belt, Soy Beans are gaining friends and acreage because they are both profitable to the grower and beneficial to the soil.

On the Funk Farms we prefer our Soy Beans in rows where grain is the object and drilled solid where hay is desired. The row method of planting is gaining popularity. It has the advantage of permitting better weed control and the seed requirement is much less.

According to the Annual Report of the Illinois Experiment Station, Soy Beans planted in rows and cultivated, yielded 7.4 bu. per acre more than those drilled solid. The rate of seeding was 55 to 60 lbs. per acre in 24 inch rows or about 2 bu. per acre when drilled.

Soy Beans fit into existing rotations very easily. They can replace other legume crops at a moment's notice or substitute for a crop which has winter killed. They can be harvested for grain or hay or turned under for a green manure. We carry a very complete line of varieties adapted to Central West conditions. Write us regarding your needs.

Funk's Soy Bean Hay Mixture

Makes a sure shot hay crop and meets the demand for a high quality hay. It can be planted in the spring after corn planting and be ready for fall harvest. No other legume hay can meet these requirements and maintain the high quality demanded by the successful farmer. Two bushels per acre seeded in the spring returns up to 4 ton of hay in the fall.

The hay mixture is made up of hay varieties such as Ebony, Virginia and Wilson, with sufficient early maturing yellow varieties to permit cutting so that a proper balance of leaves and grain are obtained. The stiffer strawed early varieties also aid in preventing lodging and the hay is more easily cured.

Use this hay mixture where other legume hay crops have failed to survive the winter. It is profitable as a corn field border for a turn row. Drill the beans in after the second cultivation and utilize the field edge most efficiently.



A part of hundreds of acres of Soy Beans grown in rows on the Funk Farms. The row method saves seed and permits better weed control. Experiment Station data show the rowed beans to be higher yielding.



Soy Bean hay cocked for curing. High quality legume hay on short notice.

Inoculate All Legumes

We carry a complete line of legume inoculation. Many new cultures have recently been put on the market. The price is practically the same for the different brands and is so low that it is negligible compared to the benefit resulting from inoculation. Jelly cultures—moist cultures—dry cultures. We have them all. State your preference and the kind of seed you wish to inoculate. (See enclosed price list.)

ALFALFA

Success with Alfalfa is more dependent on soil conditions than on any other one factor. Sow Alfalfa inoculated with a good culture on well drained soil free from acidity and you are well on the road to Alfalfa success.

Just because a field grew a good crop of Alfalfa or Sweet Clover five to ten years ago is no reason for sowing it to Alfalfa now without first checking the acidity of the soil. Continued cropping and additional years of leaching have removed lime from the soil.

After you are sure of the soil select a hardy strain of Alfalfa for seeding.

“Bee Hive” Alfalfa is hardy. It comes from the mile high plateaus of Utah. It has been there for fifty years, isolated, free from contamination from seed from other regions. The weaknesses died out long ago in the severe winters where temperatures often reach 19 degrees below zero and where the summer heat mounts to 105 degrees in the shade.

During the past extremely dry season the Alfalfa patch was often the only green spot on the farm. Treat these Alfalfa patches properly. They have gone through a hard season. Many of them will respond to reseeding. Think the matter over carefully before plowing up an Alfalfa field which is still in fair shape. If no disease is present it may respond splendidly to reseeding.

The University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station at Urbana has recently published an excellent bulletin dealing with Alfalfa and its attending problems. Send your requests for this publication direct to Urbana requesting Bulletin 349, “Growing Alfalfa in Illinois.”

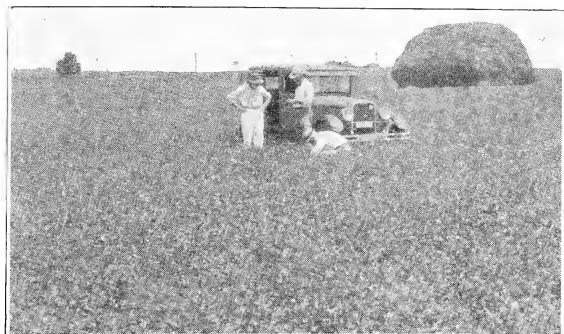
VARIETIES IN STOCK

HARDY COMMON

Northwestern
Montana
“Bee Hive” Hardy Utah
Dakota 12

GRIMM TYPE

A. B. Lyman Grimm
(Montana grown)
State Sealed Blue Tag
Grimm
State Sealed Red Tag
Grimm



Mr. Frank I. Mann (at the left) is an enthusiastic Alfalfa booster. This is a field of "Bee Hive" Hardy Utah Alfalfa on his farm near Gilman, Illinois.

Genuine Grimm Alfalfa

Montana Grown

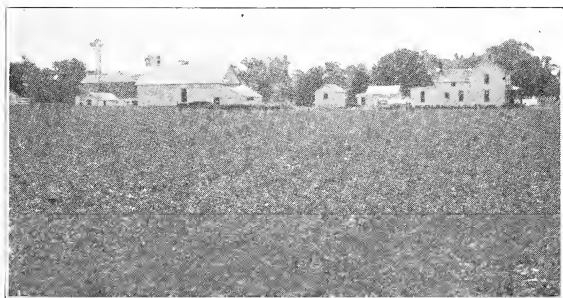
Direct from A. B. Lyman, the father of this hardy variety, who discovered Grimm Alfalfa in 1890.

Practically all Grimm Alfalfa in America traces back to A. B. Lyman's Original Seed.

Mr. A. B. Lyman spent his entire effort upon improving this Alfalfa to its greatest hardiness.

This seed is hardy, winter proof, and enduring.

Put up in 1 bu. sealed bags and delivered to you in the original package.



ALFALFA—PROSPERITY

This fine field of Alfalfa has probably contributed something to the fine farmstead in the background. The soil is neutral and the roots are full of nodules.

RED CLOVER

A field of Red Clover is a profitable crop and the quality of the seed you plant should be given every consideration not only for the sake of yield, but to produce a crop free from noxious weeds.

The 1930 Annual Report of the Illinois station reports results of recent Red Clover investigations. An important finding is that fall clipping about September 1st raised seed yields about 25 percent and hay yields about 20 percent.

Seeding the latter part of March gave a better stand than seedings a month later.

Spring clipping the second year is not recommended for seed production. It is also stated that the first crop gives a slightly higher seed yield where it is not needed for hay.

We can supply you with either home grown or Idaho seed. Both are high quality and clean. Let us figure with you regarding your needs this spring.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Alsike is a perennial and therefore fits into permanent pastures somewhat better than Red Clover. It also tolerates a bit more soil acidity and survives in low spots where other legumes fail. Be sure Alsike is included in the pasture mixture you use on low land. Most commonly used with Timothy for hay and pasture, Alsike works into practically all hay and pasture mixtures with success.

MAMMOTH CLOVER

Big English

Mammoth Clover is similar to red clover both in appearance of seed and in habit of growth. It is later maturing and grows larger than red clover and for that reason is superior for a soil improvement crop. It is well adapted to use on thin soils. Mammoth Clover is a good variety to seed with Timothy since both mature at about the same time. Sow 8 to 10 pounds per acre by itself or 6 pounds of Mammoth Clover and 8 pounds of Timothy per acre makes a good mixture.



Red Clover will grow on slightly acid soil. Fields such as this mean a good supply of hay or pasture and increased soil fertility.

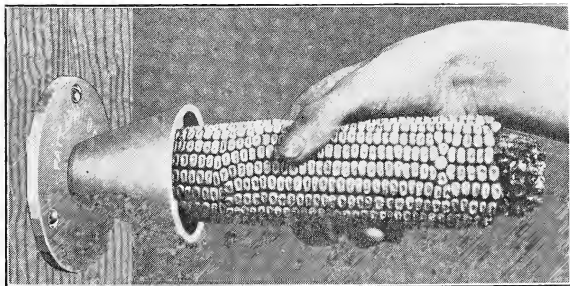
KOREAN LESPEDEZA

A more recently introduced legume which is adapted to thin sour land. It differs from the Lespedeza commonly grown in the south in that it is about two weeks earlier and it starts growing earlier in the spring.

The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station reports good success with it in Southern Illinois. It should be seeded early in the spring, using 10 to 12 lbs. of seed to the acre after the oats are in.

Reports from Southern Illinois indicate that it is very acid tolerant, growing on soils with a five ton lime requirement. It is a good pasture and hay crop and readily reseeds itself even after hay has been cut from it.

Funks Improved Nubber



\$.75 Each, Postpaid

White Blossom Sweet Clover

Sweet Clover is just as choicy as to soil as Alfalfa. It demands a soil free from acidity. A little time spent getting a soil test may save you considerable in seed and labor cost.

This crop has done much to increase the fertility of Illinois soils. This is due principally to the fact that such a large percentage of this crop is plowed under each year. It adds nitrogen to the soil. Its deep rooting habit enables it to feed on subsoil minerals which are plowed down into the surface soil. Sweet Clover also exerts a favorable action on the microorganism population of the soil. These are all causative factors in the beneficial influence of Sweet Clover on succeeding crops.

Sweet Clover furnishes an excellent pasture. It has the advantage of Blue Grass in that it furnishes good forage during late July and August when Blue Grass is practically dormant. All stock thrives on it and soon learn to like it. Sweet Clover does not bloat cattle and sheep and it has a feeding value nearly equal to Alfalfa.

Sweet Clover merits a place on your farm if the soil is sweet or has been limed to neutralize acidity.

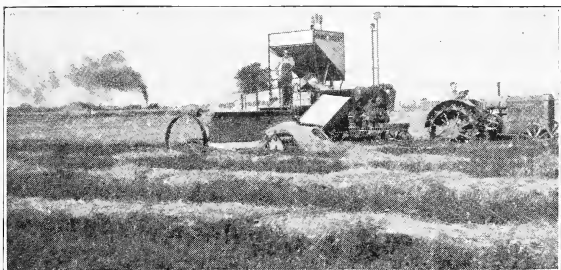
Grundy County Sweet Clover

This is a white blossom variety which takes its name from Grundy County in Northern Illinois where it originated. It is a biennial and grows to a height of about four feet. Never to our knowledge has it been known to winter kill.

Grundy County Sweet Clover is a fine soil builder, a heavy seed producer, ripens ahead of most weeds and is ready to thresh and hull before small grain.

Hubam Sweet Clover

An annual Sweet Clover. Finds greatest usage seeded in oats or other spring grain to be plowed under for wheat that fall. This is an excellent way of introducing another legume into the rotation. More legumes—added fertility—added profits.



Using the most modern as well as the older type of harvesting machinery on the Funk Farms. The wind-row-pickup method was very satisfactory in this Turkey Red Wheat. What pleased us especially was the fine stand of Sweet Clover coming on. The added fertility will pay for the seed many times over.

SPRING GRAIN

The past season was unfavorable for newly seeded clovers and alfalfa. In your program for seeding spring grain don't fail to include a seeding of legumes. We recommend that farmers take every opportunity to grow more legumes. More legumes will mean added soil fertility which will tend to decrease your unit cost of production of succeeding crops.

OATS

Funk's Great American, Silvermine, Big Four, Iowar and Iowa 103. Last season saw the production of high quality heavy oats. We will be glad to submit prices and deliver seed sure to please you.

SPRING WHEAT

We can supply a high quality seed of Illinois No. 1. This is the most scab resistant variety adapted to Illinois conditions.

BARLEY

Velvet, Oderbrucker, Wisconsin Pedigreed—Often called the best nurse crop for clovers. Barley also produces a good yield of grain of good feeding quality.

Hay and Pasture Mixtures

This spring will see a great need for new pastures and the reseeding of old. Don't seed just any kind of grass. Get a scientifically compounded mixture which will be more likely to give good grazing from early spring until late fall. Legumes are important in pastures both from the standpoint of the soil improvement and from the quality and desirability of the feed.

The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station has published mixtures for Good Soils, Poor Soils, Mixed Soils, and Wet Soils.

Write us regarding your problem. We will price you a high grade mixture or send you the seed to supplement what you have for home mixing.

GRASS SEED

Sudan Grass

A great quantity of hay can be secured in a very short time from Sudan. Two cuttings are recommended and often three can be obtained. It is best to cut before it gets too tall and rank.

Easily as good a hay as Timothy and relished by all livestock. Makes a sure summer pasture. Works well in pasture mixtures.

Sow 15 to 25 lbs. per acre about May 20th after all danger of frost is past.

Timothy

Produces a hay of good quality. An almost certain catch on most soils. A good stand will last several years.

Blue Grass

The base of many mixtures for pastures and lawns or roadsides where a permanent sod is desired.

Red Top

You will be surprised what it will yield on land you consider worthless. During the past exceedingly dry season it produced well. It is also adapted to poorly drained soils.



Good pastures are invaluable in the McLean County System of Swine sanitation. This family is getting its start on rye forage. We have the information relative to the compounding of pasture mixtures for every need. Let us help you solve your problem.

RAPE

Holland Grown Dwarf Essex

Recommended for Hog Pasture. Seeded with oats it provides a good summer pasture. For early pasture seed with oats and pasture oats early and rape later.

Rape is good for hogs, sheep, cattle, and horses. It is easily grown, furnishes a quick pasture and lasts from about June to November. The most successful raisers recommend a slightly heavier seeding rate than is generally used.

Sow five to eight pounds per acre or three to four pounds when sown in corn at last cultivation.

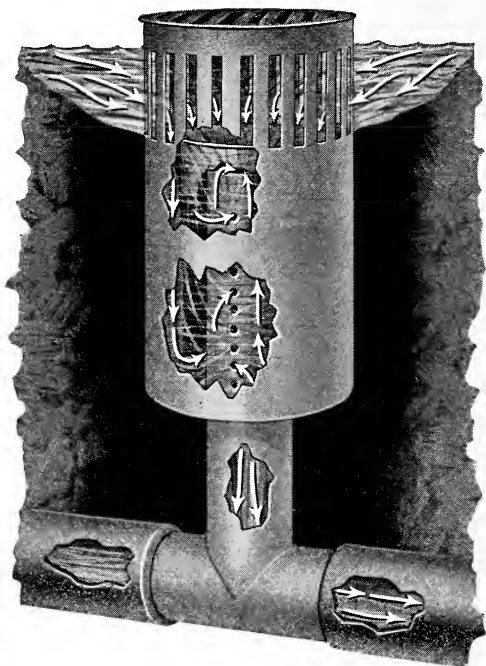
Up to the Minute Information

We suggest you obtain a copy of the 1930 edition "A Year's Progress in Solving Farm Problems of Illinois." This is the Forty-Third Annual Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Illinois. It contains much valuable and detailed information concerning the various investigations being conducted there. Every farmer should obtain a copy direct from the Station at Urbana, Illinois, and study it carefully before beginning field operations next spring.

Funk's Field and Road Drain

Patented

Drains Ponds and Mud Holes



This drain provides for the immediate removal of surface waters from fields and roads. It diverts the water directly into the tile, preventing the formation of mud holes in roads and putting low places in the field in shape to be worked with the rest of the land. Surface drainage from early summer rains moved directly into the tile without crop loss due to scalding and drowning out means additional profits. Winter killing in low places is lessened by immediate removal of water from fall rains and melting snow. A drain pays for itself in one season.

Special literature and prices on request.

SOY BEAN OIL MEAL

AVERAGE ANALYSIS

Protein	40 to 44%
Fat	4.5 to 6%
Nitrogen Free Extract	27%
Crude Fiber	6 to 7%

PERCENTAGE DIGESTIBILITY

Protein	92%
Fat	68%
Nitrogen Free Extract	100%
Crude Fiber	99%

SOY BEAN OIL MEAL is manufactured from a home grown product. It has been used successfully with all classes of live stock. Excellent results have been obtained.

Write us for special descriptive booklet.

Ask For
**SOY BEAN OIL MEAL
ILLINI BRAND**

Manufactured by

**FUNK BROS. SEED CO.
SOY BEAN OIL MILLS AT**

BLOOMINGTON

TAYLORVILLE

ILLINOIS



READY FOR THE START

..... 30,000 PEOPLE ATTENDED THE
STATE CORN HUSKING CONTEST ON THE
FUNK FARMS ON NOV. 7, 1930.

*Sponsored by Prairie Farmer and WLS.
McLean County Farm Bureau Cooperating.*



WELL BRED MCLEAN COUNTY